

**His Idea of Gems.**  
In a schoolroom the first primary grade was listening to the teacher reading a description of Columbus' first voyage to America. The history was written in words of one syllable. The teacher reads: "Queen Isabella sold her gems to help Columbus."  
"Now, children," she said, "who can tell me what gems are?"  
Instantly Robert sprang to his feet, his hands waving frantically and his eyes flashing.  
"Well, Robert," she said.  
"Biscuits!" yelled Robert.—Boston Herald.

**Back at Work Again.**  
Buffalo, N. Y., May 22.—(Special).—Crippled by Kidney Disease till he could not stand on his feet for the hours required at his trade, F. R. McLean, 90 East Ferry St., this city, had to quit work entirely. Now he's back at work again and he does not hesitate to give the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
"Yes," Mr. McLean says, "I was too bad, I had to quit. I could not stand on my feet for the necessary hours. It was Kidney Disease I had, and a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and after using six boxes am completely cured, and am working as steadily as before I was sick. I recommend Dodd's Pills to anyone afflicted with Kidney trouble."  
There is no form of Kidney Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. They always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced and deadly stage of Kidney Disease.

**This Is Awful.**  
"I discovered a peculiar thing in my room last night," remarked the cheerful idiot at the breakfast table. "It had four legs and only one foot."  
"My goodness!" exclaimed the landlady excitedly. "What was it?"  
"A bed," answered the c. i. as he winked at the pretty waitress.

**I have used Pilsa's Cure for Consumption with good results. It is all right.**  
—John W. Henry, Box 642, Fostoria, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1901.

**A Self-Possessed Traveler.**  
The late Mrs. Isabella Bishop, whose travels in different parts of the world secured for her membership in the Royal Geographical Society, visited America when she was a young woman. She was unused to travel and was alone when she had the following experience, which is told in Blackwood's Magazine:

Once, in a train going to New York, she was dreadfully tired, and yet she had a feeling that if she went to sleep the man sitting next to her would pick her pocket. She struggled for some time against her inclination to sleep, but having for a moment given way she awakened to feel the hand of her neighbor gently withdrawing her purse from her pocket.

In her purse, besides some money, which was, comparatively speaking, of small moment, was her baggage check. That was the only thing that really mattered. If she accused her neighbor of theft, nothing was simpler for him than to drop the purse out of the open window beside which he was sitting. No; she determined she would leave any interference until they arrived at their destination.

She secured the services of a porter, and, with apparent calmness, followed her traveling companion down the platform. Having described her luggage to the porter, she at the critical moment bowed slightly to the pick-pocket, and, with an airy smile, said, "This gentleman has my baggage check," and he immediately presented it to her.

#### GREAT CHANGE

**From Change in Food.**  
The brain depends much more on the stomach than we are apt to suppose until we take thought in the matter. Feed the stomach on proper food easy to digest and containing the proper amount of phosphates, and the healthy brain will respond to all demands. A notable housewife in Buffalo writes:

"The doctor diagnosed my trouble as a 'nervous affection of the stomach.' I was actually so nervous that I could not sit still for five minutes to read the newspaper, and to attend to my household duties was simply impossible. I doctored all the time with remedies, but medicine did no good.

"My physician put me on all sorts of diet, and I tried many kinds of cereal foods, but none of them agreed with me. I was almost discouraged, and when I tried Grape-Nuts I did so with many misgivings—I had no faith that it would succeed where everything else had failed.

"But it did succeed, and you don't know how glad I am that I tried it. I feel like a new person. I have gained in weight, and I don't have that terrible burning sensation in my stomach any more. I feel so strong again that I am surprised at myself. The street noises that used to irritate me so, I never notice now, and my mind is so clear that my household duties are a real pleasure."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Now why was this great change made in this woman?

The stomach and the brain had not been supplied with the right kind of food to rebuild and strengthen the nerve centers in these organs. It is absolutely folly to try to do this with medicine. There is but one sure way, and that is to quit the old food that has failed and take on Grape-Nuts food which is more than half digested in the process of manufacture and is rich in the phosphate of potash contained in the natural grain, which unites with albumen and water—the only three substances that will make up the soft gray filling in the thousands of delicate nerve centers in the brain and body. Grape-Nuts food is a sure road back to health in all such cases.

## EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

**A Great Inland Waterway.**  
CHICAGO and St. Louis, once bitter rivals, have now become the best of friends who look to one another's interests. Naturally future purposes and prospects are the topics often under discussion by these friends. The day is approaching when there will be a deep inland waterway from the Gulf to the Lakes, and Chicago and St. Louis will be its chief cities. In fact, Chicago has already constructed one link in this great channel of cheap and unlimited transportation. Chicago, at a cost to itself of about \$30,000,000, has built a section of this ship canal. It is called a "drainage" canal, it is true, but drainage is not the foremost of its utilities. In the course of time a procession of ships will doubtless move in both directions from the wharves of Chicago and St. Louis, with terminal ports at the mouth of the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard. No serious engineering difficulties stand in the way. Money is all that is needed. Canada has spent \$80,000,000 on its waterways and is steadily extending them. A proportionate expenditure by the people of the United States would be \$1,280,000,000.

More than half the population of this country is in the Mississippi valley, the richest productive region of the earth. In the near future the "Isthmian Canal" will afford a new avenue to the ships of the world, and the inland waterway will be open to them. The Mississippi and the lakes connect with tens of thousands of miles of navigable waters, giving an outlet to mineral and manufactured as well as agricultural products. About \$30,000,000 has already been accumulated for main irrigation improvements in the States with arid lands, and these States are also rich in minerals. All this expansion requires cheap transportation, and deep waterways, with the ocean, offer much the lowest freight rates ever attained. Look at the vast commerce at the Soo since the channel was deepened from a few feet to over twenty. The traffic of the Suez Canal is small compared with that between the upper and lower lakes. Dredges and blasters have wrought the change.

New York has an inkling of what is to come, and its citizens have voted \$101,000,000 to improve its canal system.—Illustrated Home Journal.

**One Country, One Language.**  
RAVO Julius Seidel! This representative German citizen of St. Louis refused to accept the presidency of the Turnverein unless that organization should agree to hold its debates in English. For ten years, St. Louis Turners have been pressing the question upon the national body without success, but the stand taken by Mr. Seidel is likely to bring the matter to an issue, inasmuch as the St. Louis Turners are now irrevocably pledged to the policy.

The English language is the language of the country, and citizens of foreign extraction should learn it and use it as soon as possible. Even as they are supposed to discard their native customs that are in conflict with our customs, so they should feel it incumbent upon themselves to drop a language that is foreign to most of us. In this way only can they become properly assimilated and familiar with American ways.

There are scores of different languages spoken in every city in America and some foreigners make little effort to acquire the English tongue. Obviously, they live here at a great disadvantage, and naturally they are not as good citizens as those foreigners who speak the language of the nation.—Toledo Blade.

**Britain's Drink Bill Declining.**  
MORE more, in his annual statement on the subject, Dr. Dawson Burns records a really remarkable decline in the national drink bill. It will be remembered that drink reached its high-water mark, if we may use a "bull," in 1893, the year of the great "patriotic" ebullition. . . . Whereas the national drink bill in that year was \$185,927,227, last year it had fallen to \$168,987,165. It is one of the most satisfactory facts about the decline that the fall has not been spasmodic and uncertain, but steady and increasing in emphasis. . . . Thus in five years we have knocked seventeen millions sterling off our drink bill. Over two millions of last year's decline concerned the beer bill, which amounted

#### OVERDUE.

The word "missing" applied to a ship brings all hope of safety to an end, and settles the loss of friends ashore and of the underwriters, says Joseph Conrad, writing in the London Mail; but the word "overdue" only strengthens the fears already born in many homes ashore, and opens the door for speculation in the market of risks. Within the memory of the present generation a missing ship has never been known to turn up; but the name of an overdue vessel, trembling, as it were, on the edge of the fatal heading, has been known to appear as "arrived."

Of all overdue vessels the most helpless is the steamer disabled at sea by the loss of her propeller. If she is in an ocean "lane" she may soon be sighted and towed to port, or if equipped with wireless telegraphy she may call help from a long distance. But if she drift to an unpopulated part of the ocean, she may soon be added to the list of missing, when her life, born of coal and breathing smoke, has ended.

A certain steamer lost her propeller below the latitude of the Horn, on her outward passage to New Zealand, and drifted away out of the track of vessels. She, too, would have been posted first as overdue and then as missing had she not been sighted vaguely in a snowstorm, like a strange vagrant island, by a whaler going north from her polar cruising ground. There was plenty of food on board, and all had gone well till then. Still they could not be certain of having been seen, and indeed to the whaler the steamer must have seemed like a huge ghost, or like the fabled "Flying Dutchman." The captain of the whaler was evidently no believer in ghosts, however,

to £102,674,055, and nearly two millions more concerned the wine bill, bearing out the statement of those in the trade that the wine trade last year had one of the leanest times on record. Everyone, we imagine, who is not interested in "the trade" will rejoice at this sign of the times. To have stopped the ratio of increase would have been something; to have knocked down the actual total by seventeen millions is magnificent. It means not only more sober lives, and more happy homes, but it means seventeen millions more to spend on things which are useful, on clothing, on food, on the necessities, necessities and innocent amusements of life. . . . But, handsome as the decline has been, there is still a mountain of waste and ruin for temperance reformers to attack. The drink bill is going down, but it is still a bill of appalling magnitude. We spend on alcohol every year more than the total national expenditure; we spend enough to pay off the national debt in four years; enough to establish old age pensions on a scale undreamed of by Mr. Frederick Rogers; enough to recover in a decade the land of the country for the people. That much of this expenditure is waste of the most disastrous sort even the brewers themselves would admit in the candor of the private circle.—London Daily News.

**The Big Towns.**  
LONDON as the world's metropolis is likely to lose this distinction to New York in the matter of population in a few years. This is the forecast of the Chicago Herald.

Let us see about this: London now has 7,200,000; New York 3,850,000. If the American metropolis could take in the towns of New Jersey, which virtually belong to her by reason of their nearness, our biggest city would add 750,000, making the total 4,600,000. But she cannot do this while the sovereignty of the States is a cardinal doctrine of American politics.

With a start now of 3,350,000 London need have no fear of New York overtaking her, in a few years, or in many. In 75 or 100 years this may be attained, or it may not be.

The density of population in Great Britain and Ireland is an immense leverage in swelling London's millions. There are 35,000,000 persons in the territory tributary to London which can be reached in a railroad journey of from one to ten hours. There are 3,000,000 more who can be railroaded to London in from eleven to fifteen hours. By the English channel and the North Sea 5,000,000 more can be landed in the town inside of ten hours.

New York City has populous sections about it, but nothing like those which lie so near its English rival. No other capital is favored in this way as is London. Big and growing towns are dotted all about London, making Paris, Berlin and Vienna poor in comparison.

Until New York has a country round it as thickly settled as that which yields tribute to London it is idle to talk about her numerical supremacy. And that equality will not be attained for a long way in the future.—Utica Globe.

#### Does the Death Penalty Protect.

THE question has often been raised whether or not the death penalty tends to deter men from the commission of capital crime. Undoubtedly it does. It is true that some men set a low value upon life. It is true that some men who commit murder immediately turn the weapon upon themselves and end their own existence. But this is not true of murderers as a class. As a rule, the murderer loves life, and commits murder that he may remove an obstacle in the way of his enjoyment of life, or that he may accomplish some selfish purpose which he imagines will contribute to his happiness or pleasure. But if such a man feels sure that he will be detected in his crime and hang for it, he will surely be deterred by that very love of life and its enjoyments, which would incite him to crime. He may be willing to take desperate chances, but in the very nature of the case, as we have stated it, the man with murder in his heart will be restrained if he knows that the punishment is sure. Therefore we must conclude that if the detective agencies of the law are first-class, and if it be established that the courts of justice will inflict the extreme penalty upon prisoners convicted of capital offenses, logically and indisputably the death penalty will be the best and surest protection which society can have against this class of criminals.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

for he came into port and reported having passed a disabled steamer in a certain latitude and an uncertain longitude. Other steamers went out to seek her, found her and towed her to port. The track she had made while drifting resembled a tangled black thread on the white paper of the chart. In that surprising tangle were written in minute letters "gales," "heavy fogs," "ice," and other words suggestive of death in the antarctic.

"We had three weeks of it," said the second mate to Mr. Conrad. "Just think of that!"  
"How did you feel about it?"  
"I'll tell you," he said, abruptly. "Toward the last I used to shut myself up in my room and cry."

"Shed tears," he explained, briefly.  
He was as good a man as ever stepped upon a ship's deck, but he could not bear the feeling of a dead ship under him—the sickly, disheartening feeling which the men of some overdue vessels that come into harbor at last under their own jury rig must have felt, combated and overcome in the faithful discharge of their duty.

#### ABOUT BUYING A WATCH.

Most People Must Rely on Honesty of Jeweler for a Good Timepiece.

"Not many men know how to buy a watch," said Walter M. Jaccard, "and to a large extent they have to rely on the honesty of the jeweler. So complicated is the business that even we go to the factories ourselves and arrange for special works in order to get the proper article, for, of course, we could not assay every case we receive."

"Now, how many people know the difference between a filled case and one that is plated? A filled case, you see, is a composition that resembles steel, with a plate of gold on each side, that on the outer being thicker than the inside. Such cases are guaranteed not to wear through within five, ten,

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

**Chicago.** Adverse weather and continued strike troubles interfered with a well-rounded volume of local activity, but notwithstanding these obstructions the inherent strength of trade has not been affected. Except a lull in the demand for furnace product, almost similar to that of a year ago, new business appeared in satisfactory volume throughout other leading lines of industry. Production shows no curtailment and the distribution of manufactured material and staple commodities is heavy, indicating sustained consumption.

Other encouraging conditions are seen in uninterrupted factory work, building construction and improved dealings in State street trade. Agricultural reports of late had such an optimistic tone it is reassuring to find them amply confirmed by official authority and the promise of larger crops adds to confidence in the general outlook. Interior advices show farm work advancing rapidly and country stores meeting with good demand for supplies. Mercantile collections make a good exhibit and defaults again are small.

Manufacturing branches have not been directly impeded by labor troubles and the output exceeds that of a year ago. Steel mills have all the work their capacity permits, and the finished product remains in good request.

Receipts of grain were 1,747,912 bushels, against 2,446,690 bushels a year ago, and the shipments aggregated 3,420,082 bushels, against 1,980,057 bushels. The general demand for breadstuffs was slightly stronger, but poorer export sales weakened the situation. Provisions were in better request and shipments have expanded. Live stock receipts, 252,230 head, compared with 239,345 head a year ago, and are under expectations. Compared with the closing a week ago prices are higher in corn 1½ cents, oats 1½ cents, wheat 1 cent, pork 30 cents, ribs 10 cents, lard 5 cents, sheep 25 cents, cattle 15 cents and hogs 5 cents.

Bank clearings, \$178,910,318, exceed those of corresponding week last year by 2.1 per cent.

#### New York.

Wholesale trade for fall delivery has been stimulated by good public and private reports as to winter wheat, but heavy rains or continuous cool weather have interfered with retail trade, except in a few sections, and retarded corn planting. Spring wheat seeding, however, has been finished, and the increased acreage, helped by abundant moisture, has had a good start. The iron trade displays increased quiet with price concessions offered. The building trades offer an immense outlet for lumber, hardware and materials generally. Railway tonnage in April fell somewhat behind March, but the gain in earnings over April, 1904, is fully 8.7 per cent, against a gain in March of 10.3 per cent.

Business failure for the week ending May 11 number 158, against 193 last week, 201 in the like week of 1904, 182 in 1903, 190 in 1902 and 192 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 18, as against 29 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.10; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; oats, standard, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 18c to 23c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.90; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.90; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 83c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3 yellow, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 3 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 47c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; pork, mess, \$12.35.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 99c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, \$7.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.85; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 55c; oats, natural, white, 35c to 37c; butter, creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.



**RESTORED TO HEALTH.**  
**THANKS TO PE-RU-NA.**  
Friends Were Alarmed—  
Advised Change of Climate.

Miss Mildred Keller, 718 12th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I can safely recommend Peru-NA for catarrh. I had it for years and it would respond to no kind of treatment, or if it did it was only temporary, and on the slightest provocation the trouble would come back."

"I was in such a state that my friends were alarmed about me, and I was advised to leave this climate. Then I tried Peru-NA, and to my great joy found it helped me from the first dose I took, and a few bottles cured me."

"It built up my constitution, I regained my appetite, and I feel that I am perfectly well and strong."—Mildred Keller.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

#### Two Kinds of Reading.

If we make the pages of our books merely a sort of pleasant maze in which to set our minds to wandering during idle hours we in reading shall have acquired a pastime that is usually harmless. But there is a vast difference between such a way of spending our time and the reading that teaches us to think as the greatest and wisest men and women have thought. Words stand in our minds for certain ideas or images. From what we read we learn to make these plain or hazy, clearly drawn pictures or carelessly executed sketches, and thus our powers of thinking are directly trained by our method of reading.—St. Nicholas.

#### ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's Disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Dodd's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### An Insinuation.

Tom has been a benedict for almost two weeks.  
"You have no idea what you miss by not being married," he said to his friend Jack.  
"No, I suppose not," rejoined the latter. "Do you count your money every night and morning?"

**Business Openings in the Northwest.**  
It seems to me that the man with a small capital can find no better opportunity for investment and for the establishment of a small business than in some one of the many growing towns of the Northwest.

The Great Northern Railway issues a booklet, "Business Openings," which adequately and comprehensively describes the needs of the many towns along its line and contains a detailed list of the business openings afforded the man with limited means as well as the big investor. I do not know of a section of the country which offers such limitless opportunities to the man who is content to live in a new country. The fact that in nearly every State of the Northwest there is an available supply for almost every form of manufacture, offers to the manufacturer a chance to operate close to the supply of raw material.

#### Mistaken Theory.

"A woman," said the home-grown philosopher, "should pause when offered an extraordinary bargain."  
"And let some other woman snap it up?" rejoined the shopper. Well, I guess not!

Mrs. Winslow's SCORPION BRAND for Chills, fevers, softens the gums, relieves inflammation, stops pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

#### Points of View.

"A man," said the young widow, "usually marries a woman because he loves her."

"And a woman," rejoined the old bachelor, "usually marries a man because he asks her."